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Regulation on the Rise: Analysis of the Federal Budget for 1992

by

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Highlights

The federal regulatory apparatus is larger than ever. Whether measured in current dollars or "real" terms, federal governmental spending on regulation is at its highest level in history and rising rapidly. It will cost an estimated $13 billion (more than $9 billion in constant 1982 dollars) for the regulatory machine to run in 1992. (See Table 1.)

Perhaps more important than the new high for expenditures is the record number of people required to run the regulatory activities of the federal government. In 1992, regulatory staffing is projected to total 122,400. After a dramatic reduction-in-force in the early Reagan years, followed by a gradual, but relentless staffing build-up, the regulatory personnel count is eclipsing the 1980 high-water mark. (See Table 2.)

Even a cursory examination of the Bush budgets (including the Reagan budget essentially inherited in 1989) indicates a regulatory "budget bubble" in 1991. Between 1989 and 1990, government expenditures for regulatory activities increased by just 2 percent; however, between 1990 and 1991 spending (in inflation-adjusted terms) grew by 5 percent. The 1992 budget asks for less than 2 percent overall growth.

Reagan regulatory budgets were somewhat erratic, plunging by 5 percent and 3 percent in 1982 and 1983 only to rebound dramatically (by 8 percent) in 1984, then decrease again (by 2 percent) in 1986. The data in Table 3, also portrayed in Figure 1, suggest something of a pendulum effect for regulatory spending at the federal level: periods of slow growth or of cuts in real spending are followed by periods of faster-than-average growth. Applying this pendulum analogy to the Bush and Reagan budgets suggests that Bush's "pendulum" has a shorter arc. It is useful to remember, however, that the 1992 budget is still subject to congressional approval and could change substantially.

There is one area of the regulatory budget where President Bush has more than surpassed the spending pattern of any other president. Environmental regulation has grown at an astounding rate in

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the last few years, now comprising 38 percent of the entire regulatory budget. Within this category, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) budget has increased by 31 percent in the last three years and staffing at this agency has expanded by 23 percent. George Bush's effort to be the "environmental president" is certainly showing up in the budget figures.

Overview of the 1992 Budget

The president's proposed 1992 budget calls for overall spending at the 52 federal regulatory agencies to increase by almost 6 percent to a total of over $13 billion.[1] In constant 1982 dollars, this translates to about a 2 percent rise to more than $9 billion—a record high to administer the myriad of federal regulations affecting the U.S. economy.

Another record high will be set in the area of staffing. The regulatory headcount for 1992 is estimated to be 122,400 people. This tops the previous 1980 high of 121,700 people. It has taken over a decade, but staffing figures are now higher than they were at the end of the Carter administration.

Tables 1 and 2 provide summary information from the 1992 budget as well as some historical figures to put the new numbers in perspective. A glance at the spending figures in Table 1 shows that budgets are growing in real terms in every category. This does not mean that each and every agency is growing, but it does indicate that many different types of regulatory activities are expanding.

Table 1 also shows that the category of economic regulation, which constitutes a much smaller proportion of the total regulatory budget than social regulation, is scheduled to rise by nearly 7 percent (in real terms) between 1991 and 1992. This offsets a real 5 percent decrease between 1990 and 1991.

As shown in Table 2, the regulatory headcount will increase 5 percent and 2 percent overall between 1990-1991 and 1991-1992, respectively. While the staffing figure for 1992 represents an increase of only 2 percent over the projected 1991 numbers, the total is 7 percent higher than the

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[1]This report is based on an analysis of the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1992* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991).

Table 1

Summary of Administrative Costs of Federal Regulatory Activities
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
CURRENT DOLLARS									
SOCIAL REGULATION									
Consumer Safety and Health	$710	$1,497	$2,354	$2,686	$3,470	$3,925	$4,096	13.1%	4.4%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	128	364	753	860	1,000	1,050	1,124	5.0%	7.0%
Environment	214	839	1,651	2,495	4,164	4,711	4,899	13.1%	4.0%
Energy	64	25	550	481	462	511	535	10.6%	4.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	$1,116	$2,975	$5,308	$6,522	$9,096	$10,197	$10,654	12.1%	4.5%
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
Finance and Banking	$87	$155	$362	$624	$1,083	$959	$1,004	-11.4%	4.7%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	160	279	289	320	347	387	8.4%	11.5%
General Business	115	206	354	507	743	834	985	12.2%	18.1%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	$293	$521	$995	$1,420	$2,146	$2,140	$2,376	-0.0%	11.0%
GRAND TOTAL	$1,409	$3,496	$6,303	$7,942	$11,242	$12,337	$13,030	9.7%	5.6%
CONSTANT 1982 DOLLARS									
SOCIAL REGULATION									
Consumer Safety and Health	$1,690	$2,524	$2,747	$2,422	$2,637	$2,857	$2,868	8.3%	0.4%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	305	614	879	775	760	764	787	0.6%	3.0%
Environment	510	1,415	1,926	2,250	3,164	3,429	3,431	8.4%	0.1%
Energy	152	464	642	434	351	372	375	5.9%	0.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	$2,657	$5,017	$6,194	$5,881	$6,912	$7,421	$7,461	7.4%	0.5%
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
Finance and Banking	$207	$261	$422	$563	$823	$698	$704	-17.9%	0.1%
Industry-Specific Regulation	217	270	326	261	243	253	271	3.9%	7.3%
General Business	274	347	413	457	565	607	690	7.5%	13.6%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	$698	$879	$1,161	$1,280	$1,631	$1,557	$1,664	-4.5%	6.9%
GRAND TOTAL	$3,355	$5,895	$7,355	$7,161	$8,542	$8,979	$9,125	5.1%	1.6%

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table 2

Staffing Summary for the Federal Regulatory Agencies
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
SOCIAL REGULATION									
Consumer Safety and Health	41,463	51,287	55,176	45,063	50,195	52,340	52,552	4.3%	0.4%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	6,486	12,323	17,810	14,201	13,583	13,615	13,622	0.2%	0.1%
Environment	4,538	11,977	16,993	15,929	20,057	21,910	22,616	9.2%	3.2%
Energy	703	5,045	5,433	3,953	3,441	3,469	3,541	0.8%	2.1%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	53,190	80,632	95,412	79,146	87,276	91,334	92,331	4.6%	1.1%
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
Finance and Banking	5,759	7,407	9,524	8,864	13,073	13,419	13,586	2.6%	1.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	5,675	7,013	7,483	5,206	4,629	4,786	4,854	3.4%	1.4%
General Business	6,609	8,269	9,251	8,747	9,613	10,465	11,635	8.9%	11.2%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	18,043	22,689	26,258	22,817	27,315	28,670	30,075	5.0%	4.9%
GRAND TOTAL	71,233	103,321	121,670	101,963	114,591	120,004	122,406	4.7%	2.0%

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

actual number of employees in 1990. The largest increases for both periods (in both percentage and growth in numbers) will be in the "environment" and "general business" categories.

Analysis of Specific Agencies

Public perception of hazards and salient news events usually influence the amount of regulatory spending in the United States. The 1992 budget is proving to be no exception to this general rule.

Detailed information on the changes in budgets and staffing for each of the 52 federal regulatory agencies for 1991 and 1992 along with historical data for 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990 are included in Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3. Table A-1 gives the nominal costs (current dollars) for federal regulatory agencies, Table A-2 the real inflation-adjusted costs (in constant 1982 dollars), and Table A-3

details staffing for the agencies. All percentages discussed in this section will be presented in nominal terms unless otherwise specified.

Overall, 42 agencies show nominal spending gains, 3 stay virtually the same, and 7 agencies show nominal spending decreases. In real terms, 40 agencies are scheduled to increase expenditures in 1992 and 12 are expected to lose some of their purchasing power. Staffing "winners" outnumber "losers" 33 to 14, with 5 agencies staying the same.

Consumer Safety and Health

Within the category of "consumer safety and health," the Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies are growing much faster than the average for all regulatory agencies. In aggregate, USDA agencies increased expenditures by 8 percent in 1991 and 7 percent in 1992. Staff growth is a more modest 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) budgets are impacted by an additional $500 million allocation for research. Implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy and the continuing "War on Drugs" contributes to this agency's 25 percent and 6 percent funding increases (in 1991 and 1992, respectively). The headcount at DEA is slated to rise 12 percent and 10 percent for the two time periods.

Consumer concern about the validity of packaging labels that proclaim products to be cholesterol-free, low fat, or "light" has pushed the Food and Drug Administration's budget up 6 percent for both staffing and expenditures for 1992. This follows an expenditure increase of 23 percent and a personnel increase of 8 percent in 1991.

Increased demands placed on the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the area of safety enforcement is reflected in the agency's greatly increased budget for 1992 (12 percent). Over the next few years, the FAA is scheduled to modernize the computer systems that support air-traffic control. The proposed 5 percent growth in the FAA work force is designed to augment its safety enforcement and security efforts. In the area of research, engineering, and development, FAA's 1992 budget

request will support a variety of safety efforts, including research into human factors, security, aging aircraft, and capacity improvements.

The Federal Highway Administration greatly increased the number of safety inspectors and clerical workers in 1990. They did not all come on board until 1991, however. This caused staffing to rise 22 percent in 1991. A further increase of nearly 7 percent is projected for 1992.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) expects a cut of 24 percent in its 1992 budget. This is an anomaly caused by the method used to compute the regulatory portion of this agency. Although the total budget for NHTSA is actually increasing, more of its funds are going into the Highway Safety Grants program than in previous years. Highway safety grants are not included in figures for regulatory spending or staffing in Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.

Job Safety and Other Working Conditions

Spending for the "job safety and other working conditions" area of the regulatory budget is projected to increase spending by 7 percent in 1992. This follows a 5 percent rise in 1991. The number of personnel will remain relatively constant over both periods, with additions of less than 1 percent.

Every agency in this category is slated to receive larger percentage increases than the overall regulatory budget in 1992. Work force numbers, however, are projected to decrease for all of the Department of Labor agencies and to grow only slightly at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the National Labor Relations Board. Only the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, a very small agency, plans to increase its staff significantly in percentage terms.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) will receive a budget increase of 6 percent in 1992. OSHA will be one of 11 pilot Risk Management Budgeting programs in 1991. Currently, OSHA's regulatory planning is largely reactive to popular outcries. As a result, OSHA often focuses on high-profile, low-risk hazards, while ignoring low-profile, high-risk hazards. Risk Management Budgeting is designed to help OSHA develop an analytical approach to ranking workplace hazards. Meanwhile, staffing at OSHA is projected to decline slightly in 1992—by .2 percent.

Environment

Awareness of the need to protect and preserve our environment is at an all-time high. When President George Bush took office, he promised to be the "Environmental President." Spending and staffing figures in the environmental area indicate that he takes this pledge seriously. In the three years since his inauguration, spending at the EPA has increased by 31 percent and the work force needed to carry out its mission has expanded by 23 percent.[2] In the 1992 budget, EPA accounts for more than 33 percent of the *entire* regulatory budget. Staffing at the EPA is 15 percent of the total regulatory headcount.

The Environmental Protection Agency is slated to receive a 6 percent increase in funding for fiscal year 1992. This number is dwarfed by the increase of 13 percent approved by Congress in the 1991 budget. Staffing figures are not up as dramatically, but the agency added 1,500 new people in 1991 (a 10 percent increase) and plans to add 800 new people in 1992 (a 5 percent increase).

President Bush is also beefing up the "peanut-sized" Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The CEQ will be charged with administering a new set of Presidential Awards for Excellence in Environmental Education.

The Fish and Wildlife Service's budget is projected to grow by 6 percent in 1992, after a whopping 28 percent jump in 1991. Of the total funding available to the Fish and Wildlife Service, $3 million is proposed for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Nonetheless, staffing for this agency is projected to drop slightly in 1992 (by 2 percent) after a 14 percent rise in 1991.

Every regulatory agency in the environmental area is scheduled to receive a real increase in expenditures in 1992 except the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. That agency has projected similar decreases in past budgets, none of which have occurred. Budget estimates are augmented by money made available from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.

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[2]Construction grants are excluded from the calculation of the regulatory portion of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Energy

Expenditures for the energy area are projected to increase by 5 percent in 1992. This follows a growth rate of nearly 11 percent for 1991. However, all but one agency in this category is projected to lose funding in 1992. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) budget is scheduled to rise by 6 percent in 1992 (after an 11 percent increase in 1991). Much of this increase is focused on cleaning up nuclear facility waste sites. Increased spending on technology research and development also contributes to the funding upsurge at NRC. Staffing numbers are not rising as fast at the NRC—a projected 3 percent growth for 1992.

Finance and Banking

With the present uncertainty in the banking industry, it is no surprise that the budget for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has experienced large increases in recent years. A 9 percent growth rate in 1991 is followed by a projected 7 percent upswing in 1992. Employment at the Comptroller of the Currency will increase 3 percent for each period.

In addition to its regulatory functions, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) administers the bank insurance fund that protects federally insured banks and supervises the savings and loan bailout. This report on regulatory costs, however, excludes all subsidies, including the bailouts administered through FDIC. The estimates for 1991 and 1992 are based on the FDIC assumption that the number of failed banks will be fewer than in 1990. A 37 percent *decrease* in regulatory spending is projected for 1991 followed by a 7 percent increase in 1992. Staffing increases of 3 percent and less than 1 percent are anticipated for these same years.

Industry-Specific Regulation

Every agency in this category will receive increases well above the rate of inflation in 1992. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is slated for a 14 percent expenditure growth rate and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) will rise by 12 percent. Staffing at these agencies is not projected to grow nearly as fast. The FCC will increase its headcount by 3 percent and the FERC shows no personnel growth in 1992.

General Business

Within the area of general business regulation, greater than average growth is projected within every agency except the Export Administration. An anticipated decline in the workload of the export licensing area for 1992 is causing the budget (in both staffing and expenditures) to drop. Other Department of Commerce agencies, however, are experiencing tremendous growth, reflecting global competitiveness issues.

The largest budget increase, in percentage terms, is scheduled to occur in the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO). This 25 percent increase is attributed to the implementation of a master plan to automate most of the agency's operations. The PTO is also slated to increase staffing by almost 20 percent—nearly 900 new employees—due to the automation effort.

Another Department of Commerce agency, the International Trade Administration, while comprising a modest portion of the entire regulatory budget, is scheduled to increase its personnel numbers by 19 percent in 1991 and 11 percent in 1992. Expenditure levels are expected rise by 15 and 9 percent in 1991 and 1992 respectively.

The Securities and Exchange Commission shows a 20 percent increase in its budget and a 11 percent increase in staffing. While the step-up in monitoring the securities market causes most of this growth, a small portion is attributed to implementing of a new electronic filing system that receives, analyzes and disseminates full disclosure filings, ensuring more rapid information flows to financial markets. Started as a pilot program in 1984, the transition from the pilot to the operation system will occur during 1991 with $9.4 million required in fiscal 1992.

Is Regulatory Spending Slowing?

Table 3 chronicles the history of regulatory spending during both the Reagan and Bush administrations. The initial Reagan regulatory reform agenda included tightening agency purse strings. Both social and economic regulation were reduced in 1981, 1982, and 1983. In 1984, regulatory spending rose sharply, by 8 percent in real terms. Another real increase in total expenditures occurred in 1985.

Table 3

Comparison of Reagan and Bush Expenditures
(Millions of Constant 1982 Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total	Percentage Growth
REAGAN PRESIDENCY				
1981	$5,807	$1,134	$6,941	N/A
1982	5,511	1,100	6,611	-4.76%
1983	5,339	1,092	6,431	-2.72%
1984	5,649	1,301	6,950	8.07%
1985	5,881	1,280	7,161	3.04%
1986	5,526	1,483	7,010	-2.12%
1987	6,260	1,394	7,654	9.19%
1988	6,533	1,652	8,185	6.94%
BUSH PRESIDENCY				
1989	$6,728	$1,632	$8,359	2.13%
1990	6,912	1,631	8,543	2.19%
1991 (estimated)	7,421	1,557	8,979	5.11%
1992 (estimated)	7,461	1,664	9,125	1.62%

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

In 1986, President Reagan was successful in cutting real spending again. However, 1987 and 1988 brought expenditure increases of 9 and 7 percent, respectively. (See Figure 1.)

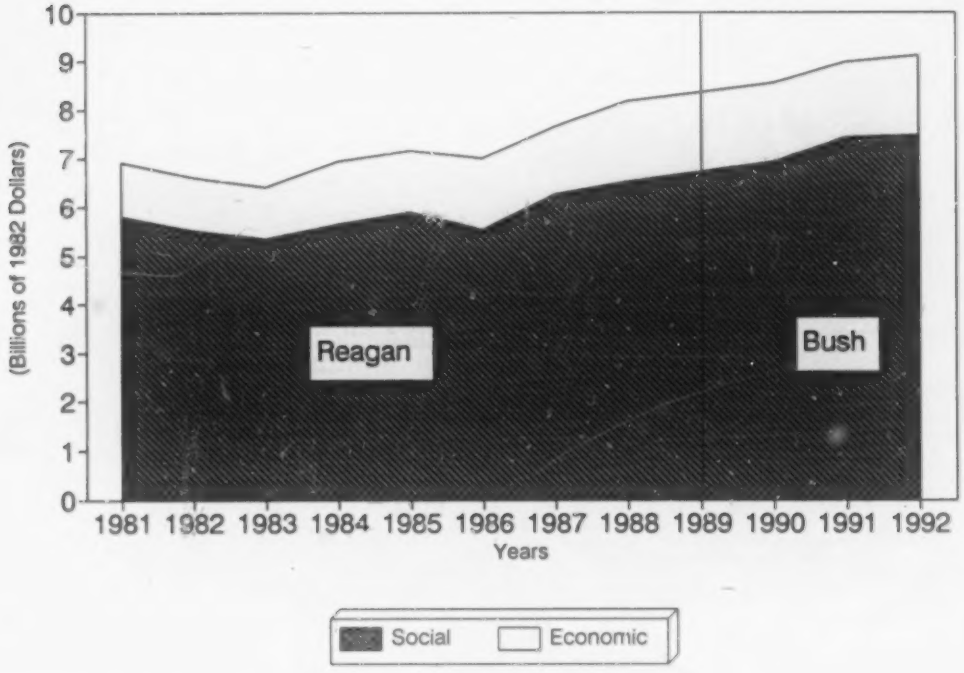
In the four budgets since President Bush took office, the regulatory machine has grown considerably, but at a *slower rate* than in the last few years of the Reagan administration. Real spending increased 2 percent for both 1989 and 1990. The 1991 budget is projected to grow by 5 percent and 1992 projections show less than a 2 percent real growth rate.

Changing Composition of the Regulatory Pie

Figures 2 and 3 show how the division of regulatory spending and staffing have changed over the past two decades. The size of the pies in Figures 2 and 3 are proportional to real spending totals and staffing totals, respectively.

Figure 1

Comparison of Reagan and Bush Spending



Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University.

Spending Shares

Public desire for a cleaner environment is reflected in the rising share of spending that is allocated to this area. Environmental expenditures (excluding EPA construction grants) accounted for only 15 percent of federal regulatory spending in 1970, the inaugural year of the EPA. A decade later, environmental administrative costs claimed 26 percent of the pie. The Bush budget for 1992 gives the environmental area a whopping 38 percent of total regulatory spending.

As a percentage of total spending, allocations for "consumer safety and health" have fallen considerably over the past two decades. Comprising a full 50 percent of expenditures in 1970, spending in this area fell to 37 percent in 1980. In 1992, 32 percent of the budget will be devoted to consumer safety.

Figure 2

Changes in Regulatory Spending Shares (1970, 1980, 1992)

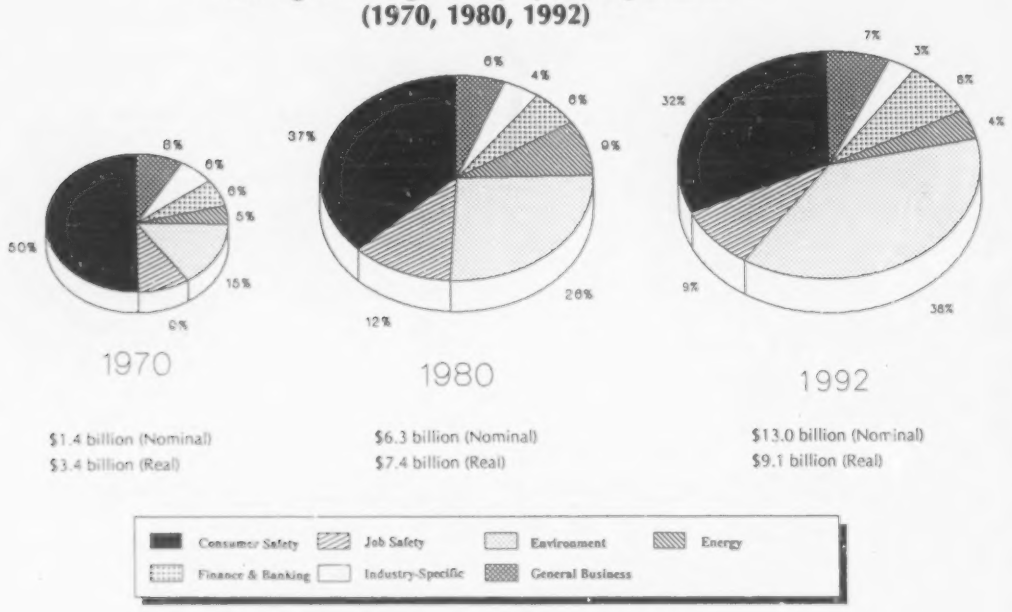
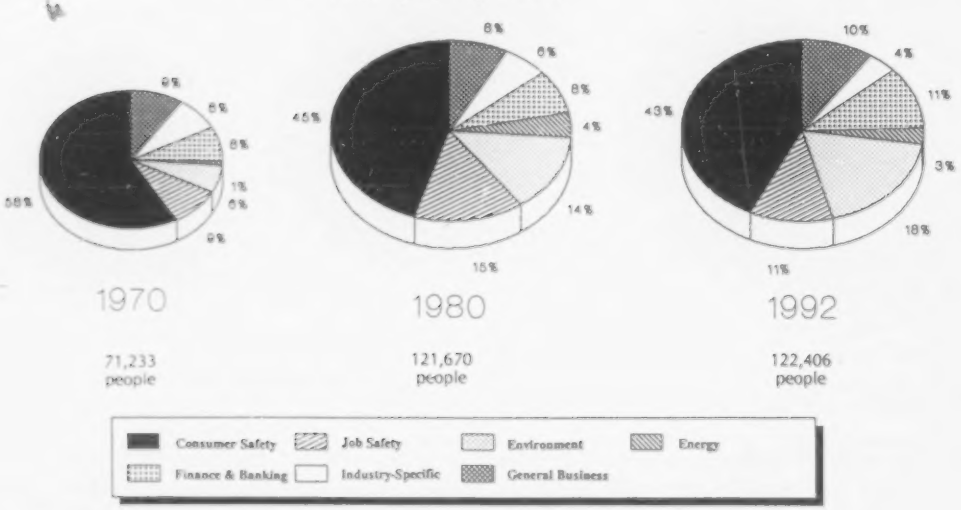


Figure 3

Changing Shares of the Regulatory Staffing Pie (1970, 1980, 1992)



Note: Real spending figures for Figure 2 are in constant 1982 dollars.

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the 1972, 1982 and 1992 issues of the *Budget of the United States Government*.

Spending for "job safety and other working conditions" grew from 9 percent to 12 percent in 1980. Projected expenditures in this area drop back down to 9 percent in 1992. Regulation of the energy market has grown and then contracted during this period also, reflecting changing views of the effectiveness of the marketplace vis-a-vis direct government controls. In 1970, energy regulation comprised only 5 percent of expenditures. Increased focus in this area, primarily caused by the two energy crises in the late 1970s, is reflected in the 9 percent share enjoyed by energy regulation in 1980. By 1992, the portion of the regulatory budget devoted to energy was down to 4 percent.

Spending for "finance and banking" was steady for 1970 and 1980 at 6 percent. The 1992 share, however, is 8 percent.

The category of "industry-specific" regulation reached its high in 1970 (6 percent) and has been falling ever since. In 1980, this area comprised 4 percent of the regulatory budget. By 1992, agencies in the industry-specific category were receiving only 3 percent of all regulatory funds.

The "general business" category of the budget appears to be making a comeback in the 1992 budget. It represented 8 percent of spending in 1970, fell to 6 percent in 1980 and will rise back to 7 percent in 1992.

Staffing Patterns

Staffing shares are similar to spending shares for 1970-1992, but the changes have been less dramatic. Figure 3 shows that the "consumer safety and health" portion of the total number of personnel fell from 58 percent in 1970 to 45 percent in 1980 to 43 percent in 1992. The only other area which has fallen consistently from 1970 is "industry-specific" regulation. Representing 8 percent of regulatory staffing in 1970, its percentage fell to 6 in 1980, and is projected to be at only 4 percent in 1992.

The "environmental" area, which accounted for only 6 percent of staffing in 1970 will reach an 18 percent share in 1992. "Job safety and other working conditions" held a 9 percent share in 1970, rose to 15 percent in 1980, and will drop to 11 percent in 1992. A similar pattern is evident for "energy."

The category of "finance and banking" will represent its highest percentage of staffing in 1992 with 11 percent (up from 8 percent in both 1970 and 1980). The "general business" category will follow a similar trend with 10 percent of all regulatory personnel in 1992.

Appendix

Budget figures for the 52 major regulatory agencies shown in Table A-1 consist of nominal obligations by fiscal year. These expenditures are rounded to the nearest million dollars. Table A-2 provides spending information for all these agencies in real terms (constant 1982 dollars).

The staffing figures shown in Table A-3 are derived from the full-time-equivalent employment numbers for each agency. Calculation of the number of federal regulatory employees in past years was based on of the total number of full-time, permanent employees. The 1992 budget eliminated this information, making it necessary to revise the personnel figures for all years using the numbers for full-time-equivalent employment. Numbers for 1970 are based on average number of all employees and the 1975 numbers are average paid employment.

Agencies that primarily perform taxation, subsidy, and credit functions are excluded from these regulatory data. Examples of these organizations are the Internal Revenue Service, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Housing Administration. Agencies that administer federal contracts and procurement procedures are likewise not included in this report.

Table A-1

Costs of Federal Regulatory Agencies
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in "Obligations")

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
SOCIAL REGULATION									
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	-	$37	$43	$36	$35	$37	$39	5.7%	5.4%
Department of Agriculture:									
Agricultural Marketing Service (1)	$190	$99	$67	$157	$160	$188	$217	17.5%	15.4%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (2)	101	379	259	342	423	455	475	7.6%	4.4%
Federal Grain Inspection Service	-	-	55	38	42	47	53	11.9%	12.8%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (3)	-	-	381	405	475	497	531	4.6%	6.8%
Packers and Stockyards Admin. (4)	3	5	8	8	10	11	11	10.0%	0.0%
Subtotal	$294	$483	$770	$950	$1,110	$1,198	$1,287	7.9%	7.4%
Department of Health and Human Services:									
Food and Drug Administration	$80	$207	$334	$437	$603	$742	$784	23.1%	5.7%
Department of Housing and Urban Development:									
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	*	$2	$4	$7	$6	$8	$9	33.3%	12.5%
Department of Justice:									
Drug Enforcement Administration (6)	$2	$12	$13	$18	$28	$35	$37	25.0%	5.7%
Department of Transportation:									
Coast Guard	$94	$284	$498	$558	$588	$652	$644	10.9%	-1.2%
Federal Aviation Administration	126	196	281	294	495	550	613	11.1%	11.5%
Federal Highway Administration (7)	6	15	29	33	98	109	110	11.2%	0.9%
Federal Railroad Administration	21	52	85	44	56	70	73	25.0%	4.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	32	104	136	114	142	175	133	23.2%	-24.0%
Subtotal	$279	$651	$1,029	$1,043	$1,379	$1,556	$1,573	12.8%	1.1%
Department of the Treasury (8)*:*									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (9)	$50	$95	$144	$173	$282	$318	$333	12.8%	4.7%
National Transportation Safety Board	$5	$10	$17	$22	$27	$31	$34	14.8%	9.7%
TOTAL—CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH	$710	$1,497	$2,354	$2,686	$3,470	$3,925	$4,096	13.1%	4.4%
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS									
Department of Labor:									
Employment Standards Admin. (10)	$37	$49	$124	$127	$155	$151	$160	-2.6%	6.0%
Labor-Management Services Admin.	12	29	55	57	79	87	96	10.1%	10.3%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (11)	27	67	144	150	167	174	186	4.2%	6.9%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	-	97	191	220	267	286	303	7.1%	5.9%
Subtotal	$76	$242	$514	$554	$668	$698	$745	4.5%	6.7%

Table A-1 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	$13	$55	$124	$163	$185	$198	$210	7.0%	6.1%
National Labor Relations Board	$39	$62	$108	$137	$141	$148	$162	5.0%	9.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	-	$5	$7	$6	$6	$6	$7	0.0%	16.7%
TOTAL—JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	$128	$364	$753	$860	$1,000	$1,050	$1,124	5.0%	7.0%
ENVIRONMENT									
Council on Environmental Quality	*	$4	$8	$1	$1	$2	$3	100.0%	50.0%
Department of Defense:									
Army Corps of Engineers	$2	$16	$41	$54	$64	$76	$87	18.8%	14.5%
Department of Interior:									
Fish and Wildlife Service	$7	$25	$68	$90	$159	$204	$216	28.3%	5.9%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (12)	-	-	$174	$422	$346	$367	$272	6.1%	-25.9%
Subtotal	$7	$25	$242	$512	$505	$571	$488	13.1%	-14.5%
Environmental Protection Agency (13)	$205	$794	$1,360	$1,928	$3,594	$4,062	$4,321	13.0%	6.4%
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENT	$214	$839	$1,651	$2,495	$4,164	$4,711	$4,899	13.1%	4.0%
ENERGY									
Department of Energy:									
Economic Regulatory Admin.(14)	-	$127	$146	$24	$17	$17	$14	0.0%	-17.6%
Petroleum Regulation	-	-	-	12	11	12	11	9.1%	-8.3%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline	-	-	8	*	*	*	*	-	-
Subtotal	-	$127	$154	$36	$28	$29	$25	3.6%	-13.8%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (15)	$64	$148	$396	$445	$434	$482	$510	11.1%	5.8%
TOTAL—ENERGY	$64	$275	$550	$481	$462	$511	$535	10.6%	4.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	$1,116	$2,975	$5,306	$6,522	$9,096	$10,197	$10,654	12.1%	4.5%
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
FINANCE AND BANKING (16)									
Department of the Treasury:									
Comptroller of the Currency	$32	$65	$113	$170	$261	$284	$304	8.8%	7.0%
Farm Credit Administration	$4	$6	$12	$20	$36	$40	$43	11.1%	7.5%

Table A-1 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	$39	$63	$113	$232	$495	$312	$332	-36.9%	6.4%
Federal Reserve System (17)									
Federal Reserve Banks	n/a	n/a	$86	$152	$214	$234	$234	9.3%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	5	11	20	28	31	33	33	6.5%	0.0%
Subtotal	$5	$11	$106	$180	$245	$267	$267	9.0%	0.0%
National Credit Union Administration	$7	$10	$18	$22	$46	$56	$58	21.7%	3.6%
TOTAL—FINANCE AND BANKING.....	$87	$155	$362	$624	$1,083	$959	$1,004	-11.4%	4.7%
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION									
Civil Aeronautics Board (18)	$11	$18	$29	$5	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (19)	$2	$3	$17	$28	$39	$44	$48	12.8%	9.1%
Federal Communications Commission	$25	$47	$76	$96	$108	$117	$133	8.3%	13.7%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (20)	$18	$33	$68	$98	$114	$126	$141	10.5%	11.9%
Federal Maritime Commission	$4	$7	$11	$12	$15	$16	$18	6.7%	12.5%
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	$27	$47	$78	$50	$44	$44	$47	0.0%	6.8%
Renegotiation Board (21).....	$4	$5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOTAL—INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION	$91	$160	$279	$289	$320	$347	$387	8.4%	11.5%
GENERAL BUSINESS									
Cost Accounting Standards Board (22).....	-	$1	$1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (23).....	-	$1	$9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Commerce:									
International Trade Administration (24).....	$6	$9	$15	$38	$20	$23	$25	15.0%	8.7%
Export Administration (25).....	-	-	-	-	43	46	42	7.0%	-8.7%
Patent and Trademark Office.....	49	78	105	200	327	369	462	12.8%	25.2%
Subtotal	$55	$87	$120	$238	$390	$438	$529	12.3%	20.8%
Department of Justice:									
Antitrust Division.....	$10	$18	$49	$43	$48	$54	$59	12.5%	9.3%
Federal Election Commission.....	-	*	$9	$13	$15	$17	$19	13.3%	11.8%
Federal Trade Commission.....	$21	$39	$66	$66	$70	$74	$82	5.7%	10.8%
International Trade Commission (26).....	$4	$9	$14	$25	$38	$40	$43	5.3%	7.5%

Table A-1 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Library of Congress:									
Copyright Office	$3	$6	$14	$17	$20	$23	$27	15.0%	17.4%
Securities and Exchange Commission	$22	$45	$72	$105	$162	$188	$226	16.0%	20.2%
TOTAL—GENERAL BUSINESS	$115	$206	$354	$507	$743	$834	$985	12.2%	18.1%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	$293	$521	$995	$1,420	$2,146	$2,140	$2,376	-0.0%	11.0%
GRAND TOTAL	$1,409	$3,496	$6,303	$7,942	$11,242	$12,337	$13,030	9.7%	5.6%

Notes:
* = less than $500,000
- = agency not operational
n/a = not available
(1) through (26): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table A-2

Costs of Federal Regulatory Agencies in Real Terms
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Constant 1982 Dollars)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
SOCIAL REGULATION									
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	-	$62	$50	$32	$27	$27	$27	1.3%	1.4%
Department of Agriculture:									
Agricultural Marketing Service (1)	$452	$167	$78	$142	$122	$137	$152	12.5%	11.1%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (2)	240	639	302	308	321	331	333	3.0%	0.4%
Federal Grain Inspection Service	-	-	64	34	32	34	37	7.2%	8.5%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (3)	-	-	445	365	361	362	372	0.2%	2.8%
Packers and Stockyards Admin. (4)	7	8	9	7	8	8	8	5.4%	-3.8%
Subtotal	$700	$815	$898	$857	$843	$872	$901	3.4%	3.4%
Department of Health and Human Services:									
Food and Drug Administration	$190	$349	$390	$394	$458	$540	$549	17.9%	1.7%
Department of Housing and Urban Development:									
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	*	$3	$5	$6	$5	$6	$6	27.7%	8.2%
Department of Justice:									
Drug Enforcement Administration (6)	$5	$20	$15	$16	$21	$25	$26	19.7%	1.7%
Department of Transportation:									
Coast Guard	$224	$479	$581	$503	$447	$475	$451	6.2%	-5.0%
Federal Aviation Administration	300	331	328	265	376	400	429	6.4%	7.2%
Federal Highway Administration (7)	14	25	34	30	74	79	77	6.5%	-2.9%
Federal Railroad Administration	50	88	99	40	43	51	51	19.7%	0.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	76	175	159	103	108	127	93	18.0%	-26.9%
Subtotal	$664	$1,098	$1,201	$940	1,048	$1,132	$1,102	8.1%	-2.7%
Department of the Treasury (8):									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (9)	$119	$160	$168	$156	$214	$231	$233	8.0%	0.8%
National Transportation Safety Board	$12	$17	$20	$20	$21	$23	$24	10.0%	5.5%
TOTAL—CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH	$1,690	$2,524	$2,747	$2,422	$2,637	$2,857	$2,868	8.3%	0.4%
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS									
Department of Labor:									
Employment Standards Admin. (10)	$88	$83	$145	$115	$118	$110	$112	-6.7%	2.0%
Labor-Management Services Admin.	29	49	64	51	60	63	67	5.5%	6.2%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (11)	64	113	168	135	127	127	130	-0.2%	2.9%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	-	164	223	198	203	208	212	2.6%	1.9%
Subtotal	$181	$408	$600	$500	$508	$508	$522	0.1%	2.7%

Table A-2 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	$31	$93	$145	$147	$141	$144	$147	2.5%	2.0%
National Labor Relations Board	$93	$105	$126	$124	$107	$108	$113	0.5%	5.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	-	$8	$8	$5	$5	$4	$5	-4.2%	12.3%
TOTAL—JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	$305	$614	$879	$775	$760	$764	$787	0.6%	3.0%
ENVIRONMENT									
Council on Environmental Quality	*	$7	$9	$1	$1	$1	$2	91.6%	44.3%
Department of Defense:									
Army Corps of Engineers	$5	$27	$48	$49	$49	$55	$61	13.7%	10.1%
Department of Interior:									
Fish and Wildlife Service	$17	$42	$79	$81	$121	$148	$151	22.9%	1.9%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (12)	-	-	203	381	263	267	190	1.6%	-28.7%
Subtotal	$17	$42	$282	$462	$384	$416	$342	8.3%	-17.8%
Environmental Protection Agency (13)	$488	$1,339	$1,587	$1,739	$2,731	$2,956	$3,026	8.3%	2.4%
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENT	$510	$1,415	$1,926	$2,250	$3,164	$3,429	$3,431	8.4%	0.1%
ENERGY									
Department of Energy:									
Economic Regulatory Admin. (14)	-	$214	$170	$22	$13	$12	$10	-4.2%	-20.8%
Petroleum Regulation	-	-	-	11	8	9	8	4.5%	-11.8%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline	-	-	9	*	*	*	*	-	-
Subtotal	-	$214	$180	$32	$21	$21	$18	-0.8%	-17.1%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (15)	$152	$250	$462	$401	$330	$351	$357	6.4%	1.8%
TOTAL—ENERGY	$152	$464	$642	$434	$351	$372	$375	5.9%	0.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	$2,657	$5,017	$6,194	$5,881	$6,912	$7,421	$7,461	7.4%	0.5%
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
FINANCE AND BANKING (16)									
Department of the Treasury:									
Comptroller of the Currency	$76	$110	$132	$153	$198	$207	$213	4.2%	3.0%
Farm Credit Administration	$10	$10	$14	$18	$27	$29	$30	6.4%	3.4%

Table A-2 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	$93	$106	$132	$209	$376	$227	$232	-39.6%	2.6%
Federal Reserve System (17)									
Federal Reserve Banks	n/a	n/a	$100	$137	$163	$170	$164	4.7%	-3.8%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	12	19	23	25	24	24	23	2.0%	-3.8%
Subtotal	$12	$19	$124	$162	$186	$194	$187	4.4%	-3.8%
National Credit Union Administration	$17	$17	$21	$20	$35	$41	$41	16.6%	-0.3%
TOTAL—FINANCE AND BANKING.....	$207	$261	$422	$563	$823	$698	$704	-17.9%	0.1%
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION									
Civil Aeronautics Board (18)	$26	$30	$34	$5	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (19)	$5	$5	$20	$25	$30	$32	$34	8.1%	5.0%
Federal Communications Commission	$60	$79	$89	$87	$82	$85	$93	3.8%	9.4%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (20)	$43	$56	$79	$88	$87	$92	$99	5.9%	7.7%
Federal Maritime Commission	$10	$12	$13	$11	$11	$12	$13	2.2%	8.2%
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	$64	$79	$91	$45	$33	$32	$33	-4.2%	2.8%
Renegotiation Board (21).....	$10	$8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOTAL—INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION	$217	$270	$326	$261	$243	$253	$271	3.9%	7.3%
GENERAL BUSINESS									
Cost Accounting Standards Board (22).....	-	$2	$1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (23)	-	$2	$11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Commerce:									
International Trade Administration (24).....	$14	$15	$18	$34	$15	$17	$18	10.1%	4.6%
Export Administration (25).....	-	-	-	-	33	33	29	2.5%	-12.1%
Patent and Trademark Office.....	117	132	123	180	248	269	324	8.1%	20.5%
Subtotal	$131	$147	$140	$215	$296	$319	$370	7.6%	16.2%
Department of Justice:									
Antitrust Division.....	$24	$30	$57	$39	$36	$39	$41	7.8%	5.1%
Federal Election Commission.....	-	*	$11	$12	$11	$12	$13	8.5%	7.5%
Federal Trade Commission.....	$50	$66	$77	$60	$53	$54	$57	1.3%	6.6%
International Trade Commission (26).....	$10	$15	$16	$23	$29	$29	$30	0.8%	3.4%

Table A-2 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Library of Congress:									
Copyright Office	$7	$10	$16	$15	$15	$17	$19	10.1%	13.0%
Securities and Exchange Commission	$52	$76	$84	$95	$123	$137	$158	11.2%	15.7%
TOTAL—GENERAL BUSINESS	$274	$347	$413	$457	$565	$607	$690	7.5%	13.6%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	$698	$879	$1,161	$1,280	$1,631	$1,557	$1,664	-4.5%	6.9%
GRAND TOTAL	$3,355	$5,895	$7,355	$7,161	$8,542	$8,979	$9,125	5.1%	1.6%

Notes:
* = less than $500,000
- = agency not operational
(1) through (26): see notes at the end of the Appendix
Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table A-3

Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
SOCIAL REGULATION									
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	-	1,028	978	573	515	525	526	1.9%	0.2%
Department of Agriculture:									
Agricultural Marketing Service (1)	12,873	4,303	2,147	3,247	3,164	3,513	3,623	11.0%	3.1%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (2)	5,635	14,647	5,440	4,812	5,814	5,750	5,800	-1.1%	0.9%
Federal Grain Inspection Service	-	-	1,886	846	802	813	827	1.4%	1.7%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (3)	-	-	12,501	9,719	9,433	9,525	9,552	1.0%	0.3%
Packers and Stockyards Admin (4)	193	189	271	187	187	187	187	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal	18,701	19,139	22,245	18,811	19,400	19,788	19,989	2.0%	1.0%
Department of Health and Human Services:									
Food and Drug Administration (5)	4,470	6,379	8,045	7,156	7,764	8,396	8,873	8.1%	5.7%
Department of Justice:									
Drug Enforcement Administration (6)	125	345	256	288	294	330	362	12.2%	9.7%
Department of Transportation:									
Coast Guard	7,064	12,323	11,423	9,163	10,852	10,904	10,175	0.5%	-6.7%
Federal Aviation Administration	6,447	6,534	6,251	4,403	5,640	6,148	6,480	9.0%	5.4%
Federal Highway Administration (7)	177	278	248	239	495	602	641	21.6%	6.5%
Federal Railroad Administration	267	429	607	448	435	497	543	14.3%	9.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	472	802	917	664	602	594	603	-1.3%	1.5%
Subtotal	14,427	20,366	19,446	14,917	18,024	18,745	18,442	4.0%	-1.6%
Department of the Treasury (8):									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (9)	3,489	3,742	3,819	2,982	3,873	4,212	3,994	8.8%	-5.2%
National Transportation Safety Board	251	288	387	336	325	344	366	5.8%	6.4%
TOTAL—CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH	41,463	51,287	55,176	45,063	50,195	52,340	52,552	4.3%	0.4%
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS									
Department of Labor:									
Employment Standards Admin. (10)	1,961	1,714	3,372	2,307	2,335	2,292	2,272	-1.8%	-0.9%
Labor-Management Services Admin.	626	1,102	1,330	979	980	1,078	1,058	10.0%	-1.9%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (11)	1,040	2,800	3,700	2,964	2,679	2,641	2,636	-1.4%	-0.2%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	-	1,900	2,950	2,205	2,431	2,478	2,473	1.9%	-0.2%
Subtotal	3,627	7,516	11,352	8,455	8,425	8,489	8,439	0.8%	-0.6%

Table A-3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	637	2,218	3,496	3,097	2,853	2,853	2,885	0.0%	1.1%
National Labor Relations Board	2,222	2,427	2,898	2,571	2,227	2,195	2,216	-1.4%	1.0%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	:	162	64	78	78	78	82	0.0%	5.1%
TOTAL—JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	6,486	12,323	17,810	14,201	13,583	13,615	13,622	0.2%	0.1%
ENVIRONMENT									
Council on Environmental Quality	n/a	60	49	11	15	34	40	126.7%	17.6%
Department of Defense:									
Army Corps of Engineers	n/a	613	800	905	1,201	1,270	1,316	5.7%	3.6%
Department of Interior:									
Fish and Wildlife Service	445	864	1,913	1,437	2,059	2,339	2,284	13.6%	-2.4%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (12)	:	:	1,186	986	1,195	1,188	1,104	-0.6%	-7.1%
Subtotal	445	864	3,099	2,423	3,254	3,527	3,388	8.4%	-3.9%
Environmental Protection Agency (13)	4,093	10,440	13,045	12,590	15,587	17,079	17,872	9.6%	4.6%
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENT	4,538	11,977	16,993	15,929	20,057	21,910	22,616	9.2%	3.2%
ENERGY									
Department of Energy:									
Economic Regulatory Admin. (14)	-	3,148	2,255	350	184	164	154	-10.9%	-6.1%
Petroleum Regulation	-	-	-	105	96	96	88	0.0%	-8.3%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline	:	:	64	0	1	1	1	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal	-	3,148	2,319	455	281	261	243	-7.1%	-6.9%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (15)	703	1,897	3,114	3,498	3,160	3,208	3,298	1.5%	2.8%
TOTAL—ENERGY	703	5,045	5,433	3,953	3,441	3,469	3,541	0.8%	2.1%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	53,190	80,632	95,412	79,146	87,276	91,334	92,331	4.6%	1.1%
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
FINANCE AND BANKING (16)									
Department of the Treasury:									
Comptroller of the Currency	2,003	2,660	3,234	2,913	3,216	3,303	3,410	2.7%	3.2%
Farm Credit Administration	222	212	277	296	530	550	580	3.8%	5.5%

Table A-3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2,185	2,817	3,648	2,921	6,005	6,154	6,183	2.5%	0.5%
Federal Reserve System (17)									
Federal Reserve Banks	761	1,019	1,589	1,912	2,229	2,305	2,305	3.4%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	170	289	333	419	431	431	431	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal	931	1,308	1,922	2,331	2,660	2,736	2,736	2.9%	0.0%
National Credit Union Administration	418	410	443	403	662	676	677	2.1%	0.1%
TOTAL—FINANCE AND BANKING.....	5,759	7,407	9,524	8,864	13,073	13,419	13,586	2.6%	1.2%
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION									
Civil Aeronautics Board (18)	658	717	778	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (19).....	166	497	459	512	527	595	621	12.9%	4.4%
Federal Communications Commission	1,511	2,005	2,216	1,939	1,734	1,782	1,832	2.8%	2.8%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (20)	1,095	1,314	1,653	1,617	1,475	1,535	1,535	4.1%	0.0%
Federal Maritime Commission	226	303	336	224	229	230	231	0.4%	0.4%
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1,802	1,986	2,041	914	664	644	635	-3.0%	-1.4%
Renegotiation Board (21).....	217	191	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOTAL—INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION.....	5,675	7,013	7,483	5,206	4,629	4,786	4,854	3.4%	1.4%
GENERAL BUSINESS									
Cost Accounting Standards Board (22).....	-	37	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (23)	-	17	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Commerce:									
International Trade Administration (24).....	247	279	335	562	240	286	316	19.2%	10.5%
Export Administration (25).....	-	-	-	-	508	561	494	10.4%	-11.9%
Patent and Trademark Office.....	2,569	2,960	2,660	3,150	4,059	4,441	5,320	9.4%	19.8%
Subtotal	2,816	3,239	2,995	3,712	4,807	5,288	6,130	10.0%	15.9%
Department of Justice:									
Antitrust Division.....	544	676	971	631	513	600	603	17.0%	0.5%
Federal Election Commission.....	-	62	258	242	241	254	266	5.4%	4.7%
Federal Trade Commission.....	1,302	1,616	1,719	1,201	903	920	937	1.9%	1.8%
International Trade Commission (26).....	245	368	409	488	499	501	488	0.4%	-2.6%

Table A-3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	(Estimated) 1991	1992	% Change 1990-91	% Change 1991-92
Library of Congress:									
Copyright Office	314	374	598	533	520	527	568	1.3%	7.8%
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,388	1,917	2,050	1,940	2,130	2,375	2,643	11.5%	11.3%
TOTAL—GENERAL BUSINESS	6,609	8,269	9,251	8,747	9,613	10,465	11,635	8.9%	11.2%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	18,043	22,689	26,258	22,817	27,315	28,670	30,075	5.0%	4.9%
GRAND TOTAL (26)	71,233	103,321	121,670	101,963	114,591	120,004	122,406	4.7%	2.0%

Notes:
- = agency not operational
n/a = not available
(1) through (26): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Notes to the Appendix

(1) Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly Consumer and Marketing Service.

(2) 1970 data for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are from the Agricultural Research Service.

(3) The Food Safety and Inspection Service was formeriy Food Safety and Quality Service.

(4) 1980 and 1981 data for the Packers and Stockyards Administration were listed within the data for the Agricultural Marketing Service.

(5) The Consumer Protection Programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development have been listed under several sources. Data for 1970 and 1975 are for the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration; the data for 1980 are for the Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection; staffing figures are not available.

(6) 1970 data for the Drug Enforcement Administration are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

(7) 1990 and 1991 staffing figures for the Federal Highway Administration include a large increase in the number of highway inspectors and clerical staff.

(8) Budgets for the Customs Service in the Department of Treasury were carried in previous analyses but were dropped beginning with the 1989 budget due to changes in budget documents that no longer make separation of the regulatory activities of this agency feasible.

(9) Prior to fiscal year 1973, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was part of the Internal Revenue Service.

(10) 1970 data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration.

(11) 1970 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1975 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.

(12) 1990 costs for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement reflect a major cut in federal support for the abandoned mine reclamation fund.

(13) Construction grants are excluded from the calculation of the regulatory expenditures and staffing of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(14) 1975 data for the Economic Regulatory Administration are for the Federal Energy Administration.

(15) Prior to fiscal year 1975, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was part of the Atomic Energy Commission.

(16) The Federal Home Loan Bank System has been excluded from this study because separate data on regulatory spending and staffing are no longer available.

(17) All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis.

(18) The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.

(19) 1970 data for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.

(20) 1970 and 1975 data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission.

(21) The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.

(22) The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.

(23) The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.

(24) 1970 data for the International Trade Administration are for International Activities-Export Control; 1975 data are for the Domestic and International Business Administration.

(25) Regulation of both imports and exports was previously performed by the International Trade Administration. For 1989 and after, the regulation of exports is shown under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce.

(26) 1970 data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.

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